

**The Urban District Council
of Wellingborough.**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1919,

BY

J. ARTHUR, M.D.

WELLINGBOROUGH :

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The Urban District Council of Wellingborough.

REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WELLINGBOROUGH

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I have the honour to herewith present to your notice my report on the health of the District during the year.

Owing to war conditions the Annual Report has been considerably curtailed since the year 1915.

I beg to thank the Chairman and Members of the Hospital Committee for their unfailing encouragement and support, and to the officials of the Council to whom I am greatly indebted for their courtesy and help in carrying out the work of this Department.

I also take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Dr. R. P. Richardson, who carried on the work for two years during my absence under great difficulties occasioned by shortage of medical help and prevailing epidemics.

Lastly, I am much indebted to your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. E. Hall, who carries out his duties with so much ability, and who has been a most able lieutenant to me, and also to my deputies during my absence on Service.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ARTHUR,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CHIEF FIGURES FOR 1919.

Population (Census 1911)	...	...	...	...	...	19,758
Estimated Population, 1919—						
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21,262
Civilian	...	...	...	...	...	20,411
Birth Rate on Total Population	...	...	...	...	...	15.33
Death Rate on Civilian Population	...	...	...	...	...	13.13
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	82.8
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	.97
Total Births :—						
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	304	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	32	
					—	326
Total Deaths from all causes...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Total Deaths of Infants under One Year :—						
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	21	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	
					—	27
Area of District in Acres (land and inland water)	...	...	...	...	...	4,265
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	4,654
Average Number of Persons per House	...	...	...	...	...	4.3

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Population. The Population of the Urban District of Wellingborough at the last Census in 1911 was returned at 19,758.

The estimated total population at mid-year 1919, from figures supplied by the Registrar General is 21,262. This includes the proportion of males then serving in the Forces and it is on this figure that the birth-rate for the District is based.

The civil population, that is the net population, excluding service males, is estimated at 20,411, on which figure the death rate is calculated.

Physical Features. The town of Wellingborough is situated on the South Eastern side of a Hill sloping towards the Nene Valley on the South, and the Valley of the Ise Brook on the East. The highest point of the town is about 280 feet above the sea level, while the Nene valley is little more than 100 feet, so that the slope is considerable, and the town receives the maximum of sunshine, and drainage is facilitated. The subsoil is mostly clay on the top of ironstone.

The District is an industrial one, the majority of the inhabitants being engaged in factory work.

The staple trade is the boot and shoe industry and its allied trades. The manufacture of clothing is also a large and increasing industry, while the melting and smelting of ironstone gives employment to many people in this and the surrounding districts. The Engineering trade is also developing in the District.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births. The total nett births registered during the year was 326, compared with 276 in 1918.

The male births numbered 167 and the female 159, so that the sexes are about equal.

There were 22 illegitimate births, compared with 18 in 1918 and 26 in 1917.

The birth rate for the year works out at 15.33 per 1000 of the estimated population, against 12.48 for 1918.

Deaths. There were 279 deaths, giving a death rate from all causes of 13.13 per 1000, almost exactly the same figure as that for 1918, viz., 13.14.

Infantile Mortality. The deaths of infants under 1 year, numbered 21 of which 6 were illegitimate, showing therefore a heavy mortality among illegitimate infants. The infantile mortality rate, although favourable compared with the average, is

rather higher than last year, the rate this year being 82.8 per 1000 births compared with 61.59 in 1918.

As regards the total deaths from all causes the numbers were almost exactly equally divided between the two sexes, there being 139 male deaths and 140 female.

Coming to the age incidence, it will be noted that 139 were in persons over 65 years of age, and of this number 32 were over 80 years of age, and 2 over 90, one having reached the ripe age of 99 years.

When we come to the causes of death we find that the diseases which were most frequently the cause of death come in the following order:—Organic Heart Disease 33; Influenza 27; Cancer 26; Pulmonary Tuberculosis 20; Bronchitis 20; Pneumonia 15; Violence 9. Deaths from Zymotic Diseases were as follows:—Enteric Fever 1; Measles 1; Whooping Cough 6; and Diphtheria 1.

It is noteworthy that Whooping Cough, which is a non-notifiable disease, and partly on that account not treated with the seriousness it deserves, was the cause of 6 deaths, all in children under five years of age.

Of the 27 infantile deaths, 12 were due to premature birth and congenital causes and only three from Diarrhœa and enteritis. For this we have probably the cool, wet Summer to thank, Diarrhœa being more prevalent in hot seasons when flies are more numerous and active.

It will be seen that on the whole the Vital Statistics for 1919 are satisfactory compared with those of the Country as a whole, and with our own district in past years.

Poor Law Relief. The staple trades of the district enjoying a period of prosperity and expansion have had an effect on the amount of Poor Law Relief which has been a negligible quantity during the year.

As regards Hospital and other forms of gratuitous Medical Relief, the Cottage Hospital and Union Infirmary are in constant demand, while many cases go to the General Hospital at Northampton.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply. The supply of Water is chiefly obtained from a well 35 feet in depth, situated at Bushfield, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. of the town, which gives an average supply of 16,000 to 18,000 gallons per hour according to the rainfall. A supplementary supply is obtained from Hardwick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bushfield in the

same direction. The geological formation is the same in both places and is known as the Northampton Sand, which embraces the Lower Estuarine Beds and the Ironstone Series below.

The water contains 33 degrees of hardness, but after being subjected to a softening process carried out on the continuous system, is reduced to 15 degrees, 12.5 degrees of which are permanent.

The Water is filtered and pumped into service Reservoirs, from which the town is supplied by gravitation.

The consumption of water in 1919 averaged 245,173 gallons per day, equivalent to 12 gallons per head of the population. It must be borne in mind, however, that in many houses in the town provision is made for the collection of rain water for washing purposes.

The water supply is constant, abundant, and pure, and is free from contamination.

Rivers and Streams. There have been no complaints of any pollution of rivers and streams in the district during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage. The drains of practically every property in the district are connected with the town sewers. The sewage is treated by broad irrigation on a Sewage Farm about 400 acres in extent, situated within the adjoining Urban District of Irthlingborough. The sewage is discharged from the main outfalls into open tanks from which it is pumped direct to the various parts of the Farm as required. The irrigation is well managed and the effluent is quite satisfactory. The sewage system is quite efficient and sufficient, while the sewage farm is a financial asset to the town.

Closet Accommodation. This it is satisfactory to note is entirely on the water-carriage system, there being now no privies, the remainder of the latter being abolished in 1915. There is however, room for considerable improvement in the closet system. The majority in the cottage property are of the long hopper type and hand flushed. With an abundant water supply there is no reason, except that of expense (a considerable matter in these days), why hand flushing should not be abolished. It is seldom properly carried out, and people will not give the necessary time and trouble to it, the frequent result being choked drains. It is to be hoped that owners of property will do their best to instal flushing cisterns at the earliest opportunity.

Scavenging. There are no ashpits, and house refuse is stored in receptacles of sorts, and collected once a week in the Council's

covered wagons, and removed to the Gas Company's Works, where it is destroyed by incineration.

The ash-bins are most unsatisfactory, any old receptacle being used ; the sanitary dust-bin with a TIGHT-FITTING cover being the exception and not the rule. It is essential in the interests of public health that dust-bins should have a tight fitting cover, otherwise in the summer-time they become breeding places for flies. Also in Summer there are few domestic fires and much of the rubbish which in winter is burnt goes into the ash-bin adding considerably to the bulk of the refuse.

It is for this reason that I have advocated the bi-weekly collection of refuse during the Summer months, but the suggestion has been turned down on account of expense.

With regard to the destruction of refuse, the contract with the Gas Company expires shortly, and owing to the cost, it is suggested to discontinue incineration and resort to dumping the refuse outside the town. This is a retrograde step in my opinion.

There has been considerable propaganda in recent years with regard to the influence of the house-fly in the spread of disease, and the "kill that fly" campaign has been energetically carried out in many districts. The first step is to attack the breeding ground of the insect, which is any collection of house or stable refuse. It is therefore imperative to prevent the accumulation of refuse, and the most efficient way, as well as the most sanitary, is to burn all house refuse at once. Therefore whatever the cost of storing refuse in proper receptacles, and the frequent removal and destruction of it, it is money well spent, and will give a better return in the increased health and well-being of the community, than money spent in many other directions.

Sanitary Inspections of the District. In the Appendix will be found a clear tabular statement of the work of the Sanitary Inspector during the year. It is very satisfactory to note that no Statutory Notices were required to be served, and Mr. Hall is to be congratulated on the way the work has been done.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

1.—**Slaughter Houses** are 19 in number, are licensed for one year and the Model Regulations of the Ministry of Health are in force. They have been frequently inspected and defects found have been remedied.

2.—**Bakehouses** are 33 in number and on the whole have been found in satisfactory condition.

3.—**Dairies, Cow Sheds and Milk Shops** total 60 The regulations dealing with these date back to 1903 and require bringing up-to-date. Most of the premises on inspection were found to comply with the regulations, but fall short of modern requirements.

There are numerous small retailers, and frequently an ordinary living room is cleared for the purpose. Further reference will be made to the Milk Supply later on.

4.—**Common Lodging Houses** are two in number and are frequently inspected. They have been well managed during the year.

5.—**Underground Sleeping Rooms** to the best of our knowledge do not exist in Wellingborough.

SCHOOLS.

The administrative control of the Public Elementary Schools of the town is in the hands of the County Education Committee, and in matters pertaining to Public Health the School Medical Officer and I are in touch. There were no matters of importance that arose during the year concerning the sanitation of the Schools or health of the Scholars. At the Victoria Council Schools a new heating apparatus has been installed, and there was some delay in carrying out the work so that the building was not properly heated during the cold weather towards the end of the year. The difficulty has, however, been overcome.

The health of the Scholars during the year was satisfactory and no school closures took place on account of infectious disease.

FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.** This is, on the whole, as satisfactory as in similar districts. There is much need, however, for further improvements in the supply and distribution of milk. Many Cow Sheds and Dairies, though complying with the regulations, leave much to be desired in the matter of cleanliness and hygiene. There are very few Dairies which have any arrangements for the cooling of milk, and the premises for storing it for retail, though generally very clean, are in some cases not at all suitable for the purpose.

No action has been taken with regard to tuberculous milk, but at last a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed for this and the adjoining Rural District, which is a step in the right direction.

(b) **Other Foods.** During the year a strict watch has been kept on the quality of the food supply and a reference to the Sanitary Inspector's report will show the amount of food that was condemned as unfit for the food of man.

There has been little fault to find except with meat and bacon. It was the general experience that there was a lot of inferior bacon about, and it will be noticed that over $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons of bacon was condemned in Wellingborough during the year.

Premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale have been regularly inspected, and have been found on the whole to be satisfactory and to comply with existing regulations.

Meat Inspection. All the meat for Wellingborough and the surrounding districts is delivered at the Central Depot in Silver Street, where it is rationed out and distributed to the retailers of the districts concerned. Some of the meat is killed in the town and the rest imported from other parts of the Country and abroad. This has been a great advantage from the point of view of inspection. for all meat is inspected at the Depot before it is issued. But the advantage gained in this respect has been counterbalanced by the methods of transport. Carcases arrive at the Depot frequently in a dirty state through being conveyed in dirty railway waggons and lorries, while the sight of the line of vehicles driving off from the Depot to the retailers is enough to make the average person turn vegetarian. All sorts and conditions of vehicles are used, in which the meat is dumped and taken away, frequently without any covering and exposed to dust and flies. Then before it is sold it frequently hangs in open shops, again exposed to dirt and flies.

It is to be hoped that the Ministry of Health will take action in the matter of cleanliness in handling and keeping meat, fish and other foods, and if the public will agitate in the matter, much may be done.

There are signs that people are taking more interest in these matters, but a public that is content to have its bread dumped on the front door step or on the mat inside the door (a not uncommon sight in this town) has a lot to learn about the handling of food.

But to return to the subject of meat, the Central Depot will soon be done away with, and we will return to the *status quo ante*. With every butcher killing on his own premises, the difficulty of the inspection of meat at the time of slaughter will be very great. It is a physical impossibility for one Inspector to do it.

There is no public abattoir in the district, but the time is now ripe for the establishment of one and I hope this subject will receive

the earnest attention of all parties concerned. The matter of cost need not be very serious for the Council has premises at the Cattle Market which could be converted to the purpose.

Tuberculous Meat. That tuberculosis is prevalent among cattle is shown by the fact that during the year 33 carcasses were found on inspection to be tuberculous. Of this number, 25 whole carcasses were condemned, and in the remaining 8 part of the carcase was condemned. All these beasts came from this neighbourhood.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On the whole the amount of infectious disease in the district compares favourably with past years.

There were 8 notifications of scarlet fever, compared with 3 in 1918, and 18 cases of diphtheria against 31 in 1918.

Erysipelas, which might well be removed from the list of infectious diseases, were 19, the same as last year.

Enteric Fever. One case was notified and unfortunately, proved fatal. There is no doubt that this case was infected from a carrier.

Scarlet Fever. 8 cases were notified of which 7 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. They were mostly mild cases, and one of them was attending school in the peeling stage, but no other cases arose from it. As regards source of infection one case was traced to infection outside the town, but in the others no source of infection could be discovered.

Diphtheria. 18 cases were notified of which 15 were removed to hospital. There was one death, a man of thirty-nine years of age, who contracted a most virulent form of the disease and the case was hopeless from the first. Bacteriological examination, initial and final was made use of in all cases and anti-toxin is freely provided and used in every case.

As in former years the majority (13 out of the total of 18) occurred in children of School age. In three cases infection at School was the probable cause, but there was no evidence in the others that School attendance had anything to do with it.

In two cases there was strong suspicion that the disease was contracted outside the district.

Several cases were in dirty houses, but in only one case was there any evidence of sanitary defects. In this case the water supply was from a shallow well, the surroundings of which were filthy. On examination the water was found to be unfit for drinking purposes. The well was closed and the town water laid on to the premises.

Measles. There were a few cases in the spring of the year, nearly all of the German variety and mild in type. It will be noted that there were no deaths from Measles during 1919.

Tuberculosis. There was a decrease in the number of notifications of this fell disease compared with the previous year as will be seen from the following table :—

					1918	1919
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	52	41
Other forms	...	...	...	...	17	18
TOTAL					69	59

The following table shews the age period at which the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified :—

SEX.	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/65	65 up	Totals.
Males	2	3	7	3	3	2	20
Females	5	5	9	1	1	—	21
TOTALS	7	8	16	4	4	2	41

As regards sex it will be noted that the total number is almost equally divided between male and female, but as regards age incidence, in persons under 35 years of age, females predominated, while over 35 the majority of cases are males. The reason for this is not very easy to decide. Occupation does not help much, for of the female cases between 15 and 35 years of age, viz. 14, only 5 were engaged in industrial work. When one considers the various occupations, there is no one that stands out in particular as regards incidence of tubercular disease.

The treatment of tuberculosis in this district is administered by the County Council.

New Regulations of 7th January. 1919 came into force on 1st March, 1920, making certain diseases notifiable, the chief of which are acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, dysentery, malaria, and trench fever.

Pneumonia. From 1st March to the end of the year, 56 notifications were received, 43 during the months of March, April and

May. Most of them at this period were influenzal cases. As regards sex, 33 were males and 23 females, and it is interesting to note that the majority occurred in later childhood and the prime of life, 14 cases being in the 5/15 years group and 20 in the 25/45 group.

Malaria. 20 cases were notified, all returned soldiers, and no indigenous cases appeared. The same remarks apply to Dysentery of which three cases were notified.

Non-Notifiable Disease. Influenza was epidemic in the Spring of the year, though not so wide spread as in the previous Autumn. It was responsible for 27 deaths and was second on the list of most frequent cause of death.

It is noteworthy that whereas in the 1918 epidemic the mortality was chiefly in young persons, in 1919 the majority of fatal cases were in elderly persons. As in 1918 pneumonia was generally the terminal cause of death.

Small-pox. It is a matter for thanksgiving that no case of Small-pox arose in the district during the year. With so many troops returning from countries where the disease is prevalent, it is a wonder there have not been more cases breaking out in the British Isles.

Under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations 1917, no primary vaccinations or revaccinations have been performed.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act 1918 is in the hands of the County Council, and the Wellingborough Centre is therefore under the jurisdiction of the County Authorities.

The work is only in its infancy, and further developments and a better linking up with other branches of preventive medicine will soon take place.

With regard to infectious diseases particularly affecting parturient women and children, the town was remarkably free, with the exception of whooping-cough. There were no cases of puerperal fever. Only three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, which were treated by the practitioner called in, and, so far as I am aware, no serious results occurred in any of the cases.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

1.—**Staff.** The Staff consists of a part time Medical Officer and one Sanitary Inspector. With the numerous and increasing duties of public health officials, particularly in regard to inspection of food and housing, it is obvious that more assistance will be required if the work is to be efficiently carried out.

2.—Hospital Accommodation. The Isolation Hospital is situated in a good position on the outskirts of the town. Prior to the war there was only accommodation for Scarlet Fever cases, but in 1916 a Diphtheria block was built. In addition a fully trained matron and nurses form the staff, and the work of treating these diseases is most efficiently carried out.

There are 16 beds in the Scarlet Fever block and 12 in the Diphtheria block. During the year 7 cases of scarlet fever were admitted out of 8 notifications with no deaths, while 15 out of 18 cases of diphtheria were admitted, with one death.

The Small Pox Hospital is situated at Spike Island outside the the district and about a mile from the town.

Thanks to the organising power of your Sanitary Inspector, accommodation for patients can be available in less than 3 hours notice. Equipment for six patients is stored in readiness.

3.—Local Acts and General Adoptive Acts in force in the District.

These are as follows :—

The Public Health Act, 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890.

Public Health Act 1907 (parts of).

Baths and Wash-houses Acts.

Notification of Births Act 1907.

The administration of these Acts does not call for any special comment. Under the last-named Act the Health Visitor is appointed by the County Council.

4.—Bacteriological Work. This is at present carried out by a London Laboratory, but the new Bacteriological Laboratory at the Northampton General Hospital will soon be opened, and it is intended to send pathological specimens there, an arrangement which should prove more satisfactory to all concerned.

HOUSING.

The housing problem, as everyone knows, is one of the most difficult that Local Authorities have to contend with. It is needless to recapitulate the reason why the problems is so acute ; they are so well known to everyone.

I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1.—Number of Houses. The total number of dwelling-houses in the district is 4,654 of which 4,326 are classed as “ Houses for the Working Classes.”

No new working class dwellings, or other dwelling houses were erected during the year, or were in course of erection.

2.—**Population.** The estimated population in 1919 was roughly 21,000. There were no important changes as regards population, but all-round developments are taking place in the chief industries of the town, and from particulars obtained from leading manufacturers, considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining labour owing to the shortage of houses.

It has been estimated that there may be an increase in the working class population of 200 per annum for the next few years. Whether this estimate is correct time alone will show.

3.—**Extent of Shortage of Houses.** (a) It has been estimated that for the next three years to meet the unsatisfied demand for working class dwellings, 200 houses will be required. This is not taking into account any deficiencies that may arise from new industrial developments.

It appears therefore to meet current demands 70 working class houses should be built yearly during the next three years. If any expansion of the town is to take place a further number will be required.

(b) To meet the shortage, there have been no signs of any private enterprise coming forward, and so the local authority has to come to the rescue, but as a subordinate of the Government.

There are several districts in the town, building estates, such as Highfield and Westfield which were never completed, but where the roads were ready made and sewers put in. To the man in the street the obvious thing, there being urgent need of houses, would have been to build on these sites. But no, the Garden City idea must be carried out, so the building estate of Swanspool was purchased in the beginning of the year and by the end of the year some progress has been made with the lay-out and the construction of roads and sewers. The idea is to build 195 houses on the estate during the next three years and it is hoped to commence with 32 houses as soon as the plans are approved and the money forthcoming.

Had the present building sites been used there might have been quite a number of houses built and occupied by now.

At present it does not look as if there will be any new houses ready for occupation by the end of 1920 ; a fine example of how not to do things.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

1. It is very difficult to say to what extent overcrowding exists. No complaints on this score were received during the year, and in the course of inspection there were only a few houses found to be actually overcrowded. Approximately 150 houses contain more than one family, but in many of these one cannot say that overcrowding exists.

2. As regards the cause of overcrowding the chief difficulty is the house shortage. There are, as I have mentioned, many houses where two families are living, and in probably the majority of these the second family consists of a newly married couple, or a couple and one child. On the other hand, there are families with several children in houses that are too small, but no other house is available and they have to remain where they are.

3. It has been impossible to deal with overcrowding in the circumstances until more houses are available. The only immediate remedy, it seems to me, would be to ration out houses according to the size of the family, but such a scheme would only be feasible in Utopia.

4. No action was taken during the year in any specific case of overcrowding.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(a) The general standard of housing in the district is very good. Of the working class houses three-quarters of the total number or 75% are houses containing parlour, living room, scullery and three bedrooms, and let at an inclusive rent of 5/9 per week. There are no tenements in block buildings, and only 17 houses with less than four rooms.

(b) Defects found are chiefly minor ones. The chief defect is dampness, due to the heavy sub-soil and the absence of damp proof courses. Owing to the arrears of the war period and the scarcity and cost of labour and materials it has been difficult to carry out necessary repairs.

(2) There are no houses in the district which are not capable of being made fit for habitation, provided the means are forthcoming to put them in proper repair.

(3) The chief difficulty in remedying existing defects is simply a question of ways and means.

(4) Conditions so far as they affect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal, have been already dealt with under the sanitation of the districts.

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

There are none.

V.—BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, &c.

The bye-laws of the district dealing with houses date back to 1859. Comment is needless. From time to time there has been

vague talk of bringing them up-to-date, but no progress has been made. There are no bye-laws regarding houses let in lodgings, tents, vans, &c.

VI.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No special action as regards housing that is not covered above, has been undertaken during the year.

VII.—APPENDICES.

1. Complaints regarding unfit houses—None received.
2. Action under Section 17 of Housing Act 1919—Inspections were made and action taken under Public Health Acts.
3. Action under Section 28 of Housing Act, 1919—None taken.
4. Closing Orders—None.
5. Demolition Orders—None.
6. Dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily—None.
7. Obstructive Buildings—None.
8. Staff engaged in housing work—No special appointments made.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1919.

1919			AGE PERIODS.								SEX.	
CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL		Under 1	1	2	5	15	25	45	65	Male	Female
				— 2	— 5	— 15	— 25	— 45	— 65			
1 Enteric Fever	1							1				1
2 Small-pox												
3 Measles	1				1							1
4 Scarlet Fever												
5 Whooping Cough	6		4	1	1						3	3
6 Diphtheria and Croup ...	1							1			1	
7 Influenza	27				1		2	6	6	12	14	13
8 Erysipelas												
9 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20					1	3	11	5		10	10
10 Tuberculous Meningitis	1					1						1
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	3							3			1	2
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	26								12	14	15	11
13 Rheumatic Fever	2					1		1			1	1
14 Meningitis	1			1							1	
15 Organic Heart Disease	33					1		5	8	19	15	18
16 Bronchitis	20		1						3	16	8	12
17 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	15		3	2	1		1		3	5	7	8
18 Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2									2	1	1
19 Diarrhœa & Enteritis ...	3		3								2	1
20 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1							1				1
21 Cirrhosis of Liver	1								1			1
21a Alcoholism												
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease	5								3	2	2	3
23 Puerperal Fever												
24 Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	1						1					1
25 Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	12		12								8	4
26 Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	9						1	3	1	4	4	5
27 Suicide	2						1		1			2
28 Other Defined Diseases	77		4		2	1	2	3	9	56	41	36
29 Diseases ill defined or unknown	9									9	5	4
TOTALS	279		27	4	6	5	11	35	52	139	139	140

COMPARISON OF BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1917	16 01	13.16	74.07
1918	12.48	13 14	61.59
1919	15.33	13.13	82.8

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES & BIRTH RATES FOR 1919.

(Provisional figures. Population estimated to middle of 1919 have been used for the purposes of this table).

	Birth Rate per 1000 total population.	Death Rate per 1000 civil population.	Deaths under one year per 1000 births.
England and Wales	18.5	13.8	89
96 Great Towns, including London (census populations exceeding 50000)	19.0	13.8	93
148 Small Towns (census populations 20000—50000)	18.3	12.6	90
Wellingborough Urban District	15.33	13.13	82.8

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Dwelling-houses and other premises	...	...	1416
Bake-houses	...	...	56
Slaughter-houses	...	...	459
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	47
Factories and Workshops	...	...	69
Infectious Diseases Investigated	26
Rooms Disinfected	47
Re-inspections, &c.	181
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SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND INFRINGEMENTS.

A Tabular Statement of the work performed by the Sanitary Inspector during the year 1919, supplied in pursuance of Article XX. (16) of the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Order, 1910.

NATURE.	Found	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices	Remedied	Awaiting Instructions
Houses Insanitary ...	28	28		28	
Houses Dilapidated ...	24	24		24	
Drains Defective ...	35	35		35	
Drains Choked or Foul ...	50	50		50	
Water Supply Impure ...	8	8		2	6
Accumulation of Refuse ...	11	11		11	
Miscellaneous ...	25	25		25	
WORKSHOPS.					
Insanitary Condition ...	23	23		23	
Other Nuisances ...	1	1		1	
Offences under Factory Acts	16	16		16	
	221	221		215	6

FOODS CONDEMNED.

Beef ...	9 tons 15 cwts			
Mutton ...	10 „			
Pork ...	1 „	2 qrs.		
Bacon ...	5 „ 11 „	1 „		
Fruit ...	6 „	3 „	13 lbs.	
Fish ...			15 „	
	16 „	4 „	3 „	0 „

W. E. HALL,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

